- (b) All such merchandise shall be taken into possession by the director of the port where it shall first arrive and be retained in his custody pending entry. If it is not entered by the person entitled to make entry, or is not disposed of pursuant to court order, it shall be subject to sale as unclaimed merchandise.
- (c) If such merchandise is from a vessel which has been sunk in waters of the United States for 2 years or more and has been abandoned by the owner, any person who has salvaged the cargo shall be permitted to enter the merchandise at the port where the vessel was wrecked free of duty upon the facts being established to the satisfaction of the director of the port of entry. To Any other such merchandise is subject to the same tariff classification as like merchandise regularly imported in the ordinary course of trade.
- (d) If the merchandise is libeled for salvage, ⁷⁸ the port director shall notify the United States attorney of the claim of the United States for duties, and request him to intervene for such duties.

[28 FR 14596, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 77–255, 42 FR 56321, Oct. 25, 1977; T.D. 87–75, 52 FR 20066, May 29, 1987; T.D. 95–77, 60 FR 50010, Sept. 27, 1995; T.D. 99–27, 64 FR 13675, Mar. 22, 1999]

79-103 [Reserved]

PASSENGERS ON VESSELS

§ 4.50 Passenger lists.

- (a) The master of every vessel arriving at a port of the United States from a port or place outside the Customs territory (see §4.6 of this part) and required to make entry, except a vessel arriving from Canada, otherwise than by sea, at a port on the Great Lakes, or their connections or tributary waters, shall submit passenger and crew lists, as required by §4.7(a) of this part. If the vessel is arriving from noncontiguous foreign territory and is carrying steerage passengers, the additional information respecting such passengers required by Customs and Immigration Form I-418 shall be included therein.
- (b) A passenger within the meaning of this part is any person carried on a vessel who is not connected with the operation of such vessel, her navigation, ownership, or business.

[28 FR 14596, Dec. 31, 1963 as amended by T.D. 71–169, 36 FR 12603, July 2, 1971; T.D. 82–145, 47 FR 35475, Aug. 16, 1982; T.D. 93–96, 58 FR 67316, Dec. 21, 1993]

§ 4.51 Reporting requirements for individuals arriving by vessel.

- (a) Arrival of vessel reported. Individuals on vessels, which have reported their arrival to Customs in accordance with19 U.S.C. 1433 and §4.2 of this part, shall remain on board until authorized by Customs to depart. Upon departing the vessel, such individuals shall immediately report to a designated Customs location together with all of their accompanying articles.
- (b) Arrival of vessel not reported. Individuals on vessels, which have not reported their arrival to Customs in accordance with 19 U.S.C. 1433 and §4.2 of this part, shall immediately notify Customs and report their arrival together with appropriate information regarding the vessel, and shall present themselves and their accompanying articles at a designated Customs location
- (c) Departure from designated Customs location. Individuals required to report to designated Customs locations under this section shall not depart from such locations until authorized to do so by any appropriate Customs officer.

[T.D. 93–96, 58 FR 67316, Dec. 21, 1993]

as the consignees."* * * (Tariff Act of 1930, sec. 483; 19 U.S.C. 1483)

^{77 &}quot;Whenever any vessel laden with merchandise, in whole or in part subject to duty, has been sunk in any river, harbor, bay, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and within its limits, for the period of two years and is abandoned by the owner thereof, any person who may raise such vessel shall be permitted to bring any merchandise recovered therefrom into the port nearest to the place where such vessel was so raised free from the payment of any duty thereupon, but under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe." (Tariff Act of 1930, sec. 310; 19 U.S.C. 1310)

⁷⁸ Salvors have an uncertain interest in the goods salved, dependent upon the decree of a competent tribunal, and have a presumptive right without such decree to possession of merchandise salved by them from abandoned wrecks. The salvors are entitled in either case to make entry of derelict or wrecked goods.